WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

- 1. A bearing apparatus comprising:
- a rotating member;
- a fixed member opposing the rotating member; and
- an ink-like resin material,

wherein opposing surfaces of the rotating member and the fixed member form a bearing part, and the ink-like resin material is applied to at least one of the opposing surfaces by transfer printing.

- 2. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein a thrust fluid dynamic surface is formed on both opposing surfaces of the rotating member and the fixed member, so as to form a fluid dynamic thrust bearing part, and wherein at least one of the thrust fluid dynamic surfaces has a resin sliding film, the resin sliding film forming a thrust dynamic pressure generating groove.
- 3. The bearing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the rotating member comprises an annular wall surface erected coaxially relative to an axis of rotation of the rotating member, and a planar disk-shaped part formed so as to be surrounded in an inner radial direction by the annular wall surface, and wherein the planar disk-shaped part of the rotating member has a resin sliding film so as to form a thrust bearing part.
- 4. A method for manufacturing a bearing apparatus comprising:
 transfer-printing a resin sliding film onto at least one of opposing surfaces of
 a rotating member and a fixed member;

using a soft pad onto which is affixed an ink-like resin material; and pressing the soft pad up against the at least one opposing surface to be printed onto.

5. The method for manufacturing a bearing apparatus according to

claim 4, further comprisings:

forming a depression part in a plate member corresponding to a thrust fluid dynamic surface onto which the resin sliding film is to be formed, causing an ink-like resin material to flow into the depression part of the plate member, and then removing unwanted ink-like resin material from the plate member;

pressing a soft pad up against the plate member, so as to cause the ink-like resin material within the depression part of the plate member to become affixed to the soft pad; and

pressing the soft pad onto which the ink-like resin material has been affixed up against at least one of the opposing thrust fluid dynamic surfaces of the rotating member and the fixed member, so that the ink-like resin material on the soft pad member side is transferred to that thrust fluid dynamic surface.

6. A bearing apparatus comprising:

means for rotating;

means for remaining fixed opposing the means for rotating; and means for eliminating friction,

wherein opposing surfaces of the means for rotating and the means for remaining fixed form a bearing part and the means for eliminating friction is applied to at least one of the opposing surfaces by transfer printing.

- 7. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the rotating members is a stator assembly.
- 8. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the fixed members is a rotor assembly.
- 9. The bearing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the thrust dynamic pressure generating groove is spiral shaped.
 - 10. The bearing apparatus according to claim 2, the thrust dynamic

pressure generating groove is herringbone shaped.

- 11. The bearing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the fluid dynamic thrust bearing part is a fluid seal.
- 12. The bearing apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the fluid seal is formed by a capillary seal part.
- 13. The bearing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the resin sliding film is an amidoimide resin.
- 14. The bearing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the resin sliding film is an imid resin.
- 15. The bearing apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the resin sliding film is epoxy-based resin.
- 16. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the fixed member is made of a copper-based material to facilitate forming of small-diameter holes therein.
- 17. The bearing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the rotating member includes a cap-shaped member made of a ferrite-based stainless steel.
- 18. The method according to claim 4, further comprising forming a fluid dynamic thrust bearing part between opposing surfaces of the rotating member and the fixed member.
- 19. The method according to claim 4, further comprising providing a resin sliding film forming a thrust dynamic pressure generating groove.
 - 20. The method according to claim 4, further comprising erecting an annular

wall relative to an axis of rotation of the rotating member.